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FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

The House Investigation—What Ex-Governor Wickliffe Didn't Know—Evidence of a Dying Victim of the Bulldozers Taken by the Senate Committee—Line of Evidence to be Introduced by the Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Before the House committee, Ex-Governor R. C. Wickliffe was recalled and cross-examined by General Hurlbut. In answer to a question, witness said: The organization of Regulators was gotten up when I was in Kentucky; when I came back I found it in existence; don't know anything about the constitution or mode of procedure of the organization; had a conversation with Colonel Powers, who was in command of it; don't know who succeeded him in command of the organization; don't know of its existence since this campaign was opened; have no knowledge of armed bodies of men moving about over the parishes at night; think the change of vote of West Feliciana parish due to the interest taken by the whites and the arguments used by them, promising a just and economical administration, and a proper application of the school fund in the event of Democratic success; know of no threats of discharge or anything of that sort being used by any one; received circulars from Colonel Paxton, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in which he said: "You cannot convince a negro by reason, but may by positive statements often repeated;" witness did not agree with the views of Colonel Paxton; he found the negroes readily convinced by argument; he employed no other means to influence them to vote the Democratic ticket.

William Maywell, colored, of Orleans, testified: Voted the Democratic ticket at the last election; never told anyone who ticket I would vote, but was suspected of being a Democrat; was frequently threatened by colored Republicans; on the day after the election was knocked down by two colored men, who said they wanted to kill me for voting the Democratic ticket; the name of one is Ben. Franklin; since the election have not gone out alone, as threats were being constantly made to my wife; the president of an association to which I belong accompanies me to my work and sees me home at night; was told that all colored men who voted the Democratic ticket would be sent to the penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Jerry Hall, colored, of Orleans, took an active part in the last election as a canvasser in the interest of the Democrats; previous to the last election affiliated with the Republican party; canvassed Rapides, Grant and Ouachita parishes; saw many colored people who said they would vote the Democratic ticket; knew of no violence, but heard of talk about killing Democratic negroes, etc.; colored preachers said that no Democratic colored man should be recognized by his brethren; almost all colored people belonging to some church, and the preachers have an unbounded influence over them; Retord Blondit, State Senator and Baptist Bishop, said he would refuse to perform the marriage for colored Democrats—would refuse to baptize them, and would excommunicate them, and that voting the Democratic ticket would justify a wife in getting a divorce; witness changed politics because he wanted better government; stated in his speech that the government of the last eight years was incapable of affording protection to the colored people, because it had not the support and confidence of the people and did not bring criminals to justice; outrages were committed on colored people at Colfax, Coushatta and numerous other places, and murderers of colored men were not brought to justice; think that the government, as the pressure was so great, would have endeavored to apprehend the guilty party, but the people were so bitter against him that they would not support it; believe the government wished at these outrages, as the leaders of the Republican party considered the death of colored men an immense benefit to the party; was at first in favor of the Democratic State ticket, only an organization of colored men to which I belonged wanted Hayes and Wheeler, but we concluded if Hayes was elected Nicholls would never be allowed to take his seat, even if he was elected, so with many others I determined to vote for Tilden also, in order to make Nicholls' election secure; was a member of the Legislature, and filled several minor offices as a Republican.

Antoine F. Olasco, colored, of Orleans, canvassed the State for the Democrats; knew of no violence, but heard talk of intimidation of colored Democrats; a great many colored men voted the Democratic ticket; joined the Democratic party about three months before the election; everything was peaceable and quiet; all the Democratic speakers counselled peace, order and fairness in the election; the colored people told me in West Feliciana that they belonged to Democratic clubs which contained both white and colored members; that the white people would allow no distinction to be made in that respect.

General Thomas C. Anderson, of the Returning Board, was before the committee to-night. He submitted a paper covering his reasons for not bringing the documents called for in the subpœna, but the committee declined receiving it.

The Senate Committee was called to order at 12:30 by Senator Howe, Chairman, who stated that the committee was not yet provided with the detailed tables of returns. He said that the statement given the clerks of the Senate committee by the Secretary of the Returning Board was defective in several particulars. It did not indicate the votes thrown out in detail, but simply gave the aggregate number, whereas it was desired to obtain the votes rejected at each poll.

Mr. Morey, of the Republican counsel, stated that it would be well for the committee to take the testimony of a witness, Eaton Logwood, who, he said, was about to die of wounds received in Ouachita parish, and was now in the city.

Mr. McGloin, of the Democratic counsel, urged that in cases where it was alleged that a witness could not appear before the committee on account of sickness, a doctor's certificate to that effect be filed with the committee.

After some discussion as to the best way of taking the testimony of Logwood, it was determined that it should be taken before a commissioner at his residence. The evidence elicited was materially the same as given by Logwood before the Returning Board, November 26th, and included in Senator Sherman's report to the President. The clerk was instructed to procure the required tables from the board, and the committee adjourned until Wednesday at eleven A. M.

Following is the line of evidence submitted to the Senate committee by the counsel on behalf of the Republicans: "We charge as true, and propose to prove, on behalf of the Republicans, the following facts: First, that the late election in this State was at certain polls and in certain precincts and parishes made null and void in law by violence and intimination, this occasioned by and consisting of secret conspiracies, leagues and armed bands of brigands, known as bulldozers, who have inflicted upon the white and colored Republicans whippings, shootings, hangings, burnings, mutilations, assassinations, and in many instances have perpetrated murder and massacre; that by these means a condition of terror has been produced among the Republicans in certain sections of the State, which has continued for a period of more than twelve months previous to the late election.

"Second, That the election law of this State was enacted to meet a similar condition of affairs, which had occurred in 1868; that the law declares an election held under such conditions to be null and void, and votes pretended to be cast under the insecurity, danger, fear and terror thus occasioned, to be null and void. That law vests the returning officers of the State with power to inquire into and examine the facts where such a condition of affairs is charged, and to ascertain the truth of such charges, and if proven, to declare null any such election, and carry into effect such nullity by rejecting and refusing to count the pretended vote so made null and void, and that this election law is righteous, just and necessary.

"Third, That the returning officers did so examine and inquire, according to the law, and did find that in certain parishes and polls the election was made null and void by the causes above recited, and the returning officers, as commanded by law, did declare this nullity, and did reject and refuse to count the pretended votes thus made null, in the localities thus terrorized by brigands and bulldozers.

"Fourth, That at the recent election from 12,000 to 15,000 Republican voters who were desirous of voting, and who made earnest and diligent efforts to vote the Republican ticket were put in fear of their lives, and terrified by these systematic outrages, so that they were driven from the polls and prevented from voting; that from 5,000 to 6,000 Republican voters were by the same means forced against their will and through fear to vote the Democratic ticket.

"Fifth, That in said election the right of 16,000 to 20,000 colored persons to vote was by these means denied and abridged.

"Sixth, That the extent of this denial and abridgement as to territory was as follows in the whole in part of the following parishes, to wit: East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Grant, Livingston, Franklin, Sabine, Caldwell, Lafayette, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson and Natchitoches; that the extent of this denial and abridgement as to number of voters is as follows: In the foregoing parishes, not less than 16,000 to 20,000 voters were prevented from voting as they wished, or forced to vote contrary to their wishes at said election.

"Seventh, That this denial and abridgement was effected by means of a conspiracy, and for that end that this conspiracy had for its express purpose the violent suppression of a number of Republican votes large enough to enable the conspirators to carry the State for the Democrats, and that this conspiracy was carried out by means of armed bodies of men known as bulldozers, and by night riding, patrollings, whippings, shootings, hangings, burnings, mutilations, assassinations, murders and massacres committed by them.

"Eighth, That the conspiracy of aforesaid and the various acts of violence, lawlessness and outrage done, in pursuance and furtherance thereof were committed by white men and Democrats.

"Ninth, That the method and purpose thereof was to violently and through fear and terror suppress, drive away and prevent from voting or coerce to vote the Democratic ticket such a number of Republican voters as would secure an apparent Democratic majority in the State.

"Tenth, That a preconcerted system and conspiracy to this end is shown, First, by the secret letter known as the "confidential circular," signed and issued by the Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. Second, by the selection of the parishes to be carried by bulldozing, to wit, those of East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Grant, Livingston, Franklin, Sabine, Caldwell, Lafayette, Claiborne, DeSoto, Jackson and Natchitoches. Of these the following, to wit: East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Ouachita and Morehouse are parishes bordering on the States of Mississippi and Arkansas. In these parishes there is a Republican vote of 11,894, and a Republican majority of 7,470 to a Democrat vote of 4,324. In the remaining eleven of these parishes, to wit: Richland, Grant, Livingston, Franklin, Sabine, Caldwell, Lafayette, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson and Natchitoches, there was a less brutal and more covert, but not less effective system of intimidation, by which a proportion of the Republican vote was suppressed sufficiently large to compass for the Democratic vote which would be lost in the bulldozed parishes by the operation of the law of nullifying the election in said parishes. Third, by sudden and simultaneous outbreaks of violence and murder in these parishes before and near the election. Fourth, by the anomalous and unusual conduct of white communities among whom these outrages occurred, as contrasted with that which obtains among other civilized communities where similar acts occurred. In this they were connived at and concealed, and they were secretly encouraged. There were no attempts to discover or punish the criminals. There has been no condemnation of these acts by the press or by public meetings, or by the clergy. White citizens who have ventured to deprecate these outrages have been menaced with proscription and persecution, and thus silenced. The Democratic managers have pretended that these outrages were not perpetrated, or were only to be condoned to acknowledge the fact, they emphatically attributed them to the have or inefficiency of local officers, although well knowing that these local officials were rendered powerless by the same terrorism which rendered these outrages possible.

"Eleventh, That under our law there are no returns at under our law there except the of election, and can be none, except as made by the returning officers, and that neither commissioners of election nor supervisors of registration are returning officers, nor have either of them authority to make and declare returns.

"Twelfth, That the effect of these outrages and lawlessness in intimidating the colored people was not confined to the limits of the parishes in which they were perpetrated, but that this effect spread to great distances in the surrounding neighboring parishes.

"Thirteenth, That in the parish of East Feliciana the horrible murder of John Gair, an ex-Representative and then Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, who was arrested at night in the town of Baton Rouge four miles from his home by a sheriff's posse on a charge, wrung by force and torture from a poor and defenseless colored woman, of complicity in the killing of a man who was not killed, but is now alive and well, and who was forcibly taken from the posse while on his way to stand his trial by an armed company of Regulators or bulldozers, under command of one Captain Norwood, and tied to a tree by the roadside by these Regulators and shot to death, was a crime committed by Democrats, for reasons growing out of political animosities, and to achieve political ends, and the same was one of the most horrible and damnable acts of crime ever committed in a civilized country, and that to this day all investigations into and inquiry after the perpetrators of this crime have been continuously and systematically discouraged and prevented by the white community of East Feliciana.

"Fourteenth, That in the parish of Ouachita the assassination of Dr. B. H. Drinkgrave was a political crime, committed for political reasons and by a Democrat, and was received and all investigation into it stifled and frowned down by means of terror by the Democrats of that parish.

"Fifteenth, That in the parish of Red River a brutal and deliberate attempt to assassinate Senator Twitchell and the horrible mutilation of his person was committed by a hired assassin, with the connivance of the Democrats, with the secret knowledge of the white community where he lived, from political animosities and for political ends.

"Finally, we commend to the attention of your committee the significant parallel between the condition of affairs in 1868 and in 1876, and the similar effect on subsequent elections, only remarking that there are few Democrats now so hardy as to deny the outrages of 1868, which have passed into history, and those few who may deny it only discredit their own veracity.

[Signed] "HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
"Chairman of Committee."

Counsel for the Democrats submitted the following statement of their case to the Senate committee:

First, That they received at the election held in this State on Tuesday, November 7th, a majority of the legal votes over their opponents, averaging about 8,000 votes.

Second, That the election, so far as the Democratic Conservative party was concerned, was fair and peaceable and full, and that said candidates and said party used every exertion and endeavor to secure a free and full vote and a quiet election.

Third, That on the other hand their opponents and leaders of the Republican party of this State had for some time previous to the election determined and conspired to carry the State by fraud and unfair means, and with that end in view did perform, amongst others, the following acts:

Fourth, They did appoint as supervisors of registration none but Republicans and few but Republicans as clerks of registration, refusing the reiterated demands by the Democratic Conservative party for representation, thus limiting and restricting the opportunities of detecting and preventing frauds.

Fifth, That they did in most instances send out to the country parishes as supervisors corrupt and dishonest men from this city whose residences were not in the parishes for which they were appointed, and in many instances selected for such supervisors and clerks employees of the United States.

Sixth, That said supervisors, in a number of parishes of this State, did throw every obstacle in the way of registration by Democrats, amounting in many cases to denial of registration, on the other hand affording every facility to Republicans, and issuing large numbers of fraudulent registration papers to colored Republicans, amounting in the State to more than 10,000.

Seventh, That said supervisors, in a number of cases, refused to their revision of registration to strike off the names of colored Republican voters clearly proven as fraudulent, and that on the day of election the greater part of said fraudulent registration papers were voted, increasing the Republican vote of this State fully 7,500.

Eighth, That said supervisors were in communication with the campaign and other committees of the Republican party, and receiving instructions in relation to registration and injunctions to inflate the Republican vote, accompanied by the promise of reward from the Republican administration if successful.

Ninth, That the Republican voters and Republican leaders did adopt means of intimidating Democratic voters by threats, violence, undue and irregular practices exercised toward colored voters, and by the wholesale issuance, just previous to the election, of warrants to the number of several thousand, without just cause, for the arrest of white voters, thereby causing terror and depriving said Democratic Conservative party of a large number of votes.

Tenth, That said Republican leaders and said supervisors did employ artifices to prevent the casting of the full Democratic Conservative vote in several parishes of the State.

Eleventh, That they did illegally appoint a large number of deputy United States marshals, in the various parishes of this State, at large expense of the United States Government, and a large number of deputy constables, all of whom surrounded the polls in large numbers and intimidated voters.

Twelfth, They did illegally expend the money of the Government for partisan purposes, by commissioning large numbers of deputy United States marshals exclusively from the Republican party, by employing Government clerks to write and copy affidavits and documents for use before the Returning Board, and other partisan purposes, and by summoning and paying a cloud of Republicans large sums as mileage and per diem as witnesses before said board.

Thirteenth, That they did close the courts to all redress against the illegal actions complained of, entering *nolle prosequis* in cases where true bills had been found against parties guilty of them, and otherwise protecting them from punishment.

Fourteenth, Your appealers further state and charge that said Republican leaders did, previous to and after said election, conspire and determine to cause to be fraudulently counted the votes actually cast so as to destroy the large majority by appearances received, and accord to their opponents a majority they had never received, said conspiracy and determination being shown by public declarations and by the course pursued in this connection.

Fifteenth, That as an instrument of said conspiracy was used the Returning Board of the State, composed in violation of law of Republicans alone, acting with an unfilled vacancy, the law requiring as a prerequisite to all action the filling of vacancies and a full board of five members.

Sixteenth, That said Returning Board usurped and exercised judicial functions contrary to the Constitution of the State, which restricts judicial power to the judiciary.

Seventeenth, That said board sought the escape of all effective scrutiny by excluding observers or representatives of the Democratic Conservative party at the most important portions of its labors, and by refusing to fill a vacancy, and by refusing to one party representation on said board.

Eighteenth, That said Board conspired with said Republican leaders, and to accomplish said result violated the laws provided for its government in every particular as to the manner of receiving and opening returns and canvassing the same, and to the formation and reception of protests, as to reception of evidence and decision of contests.

Nineteenth, That said board accordes every facility to fraudulent supervisors in the manufacture and presentation of protests contrary to law and outside their parishes, and affidavits to sustain the same, supporting said supervisors therein, and in the emasculation and falsification of the returns.

Twentieth, That said board altered and modified its proceedings whenever necessary to promote the interests of the Republican party, and on the other hand avoided every impediment in the way of the Democratic Conservative party.

Twenty-first. That said board did, as the climax of said conspiracy, fraudulently cast out a large number of Democratic votes, say about 13,000, in some cases casting out whole parishes without justification, and in other parishes throwing out Democratic majorities, violating the law and even violating its rules and mode of proceedings, thereby accomplishing the result desired by such conspiracy.

Thirty-second, That amongst the electors by them declared elected was one O. H. Brewster, who at the time of his nomination and being voted for held an office of profit and trust under the Government, viz: United States Surveyor General of the Land office for the District of Louisiana at the city of New Orleans, and one A. B. Levissee, who was at the same time an United States Commissioner, both said Brewster and Levissee being qualified and exercising the functions of said offices, under the said them ineligible as electors under the Constitution of the United States, which declaration of election by said board was in the face of written protests and judicial objections.

Twenty-third, That in various parishes of the State there were cast a number of Republican ballots which bore only the names of three Republican electors, yet said board did count said ballots for said Republican electors, although the names of five of said electors did not appear thereon, and that the number of such ballots reached close on to three thousand, which was a fraud on the part of said Board.

[Signed.] F. S. ZACHARIE,
H. C. BROWN,
CHARLES CHAVANAC,
E. A. BURKE,
J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX,
FRANK MCGLOIN,
of Counsel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES.

LONDON, December 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says Russia desires that the understanding arrived at in the preliminary conference should be embodied in an identical note, to be presented by each ambassador to the Porte, and that the Porte should be invited to negotiate on the points mentioned in the note. The object of this proceeding is to make Europe, which is obstinate, place herself in opposition to the will of united Europe. The course proposed would probably be adopted, with some modifications. It is quite surprising how the preliminary conference has reconciled conflicting opinions. There is no longer any question of forming tributary States, but only one of the reforms which are limited to the administrative autonomy. Even in this respect the extreme views which once prevailed have gradually moderated. Thus, the impracticability of the general disarmament of the Mohommedans has been recognized, and the Russian session against wearing arms in public substituted. The proposition to hand the administration entirely over to the natives of the various districts has been also considerably modified. There seems every probability not only of an agreement in conference among the Europeans, but that the Turks may be brought to acquiesce in the reform scheme with slight modifications. It is thought in the conference that the questions which have been touched upon in a very general way at the preliminary conference, so as not to become an obstacle, there having been throughout a most remarkable and growing disposition on all sides to avoid as much as possible everything which might cause a difference. The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the results of the preliminary sittings will be communicated to the representatives of the Porte in a full conference, before the end of the week. The agreement cemented between England and Russia will have a firm and conciliatory character.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Minister Pierrepont has been notified that Brent's term of commitment, fifteen days, will expire to-day.

The Paris *Siecle*, Minister Simon's organ, states that the Government contemplates changes among the prefects. The *Republique Francais* continues to attack Simon.

Midhat Pacho has been appointed Grand Vizer of Turkey, in the place of Mohammed Ruchdi Pasha, dismissed.

A six or eight weeks' extension of the armistice is said to be assured. Plenary sittings of the conference will be held after Christmas.

The German Parliament has passed the Judicial bill as modified by the recent compromise.

Minister Washburne has presented President Grant's apologies to Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the arrest at Philadelphia of Captain Aufrye, naval attache of the French Legation at Washington and delegate French Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition.

In the jurisdiction of Santa Clara, Cuba, the Spaniards have destroyed three salt pits and sixty-three huts belonging to the insurgents, six of whom were killed. In the jurisdiction of Santiago a Spanish column of troops, with one hundred cavalry, defeated a party of six hundred insurgents and dispersed them, killing twenty-seven. The loss of the Spaniards was twelve soldiers and three officers killed and twenty-six wounded.

The steamships France and State of Nevada, from New York, Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

In the French Senate yesterday, M. Ponyer Quertier, President of the Financial Committee, recommended that the Senate reinsert in the budget certain grants for army chaplains and for teachers' expenses, which had been stricken out by the Chamber of Deputies. He said the Senate would thereby assert its right, which it should exercise as freely as the Deputies did theirs. The course recommended by M. Ponyer Quertier, if followed, will occasion a conflict between the Chambers. The Republican claim that according to the Constitution the Senate has no power to initiate financial measures, consequently it cannot restore in the budget any item which has been thrown out by the Deputies.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the plenipotentiaries have received dispatches from their respective Governments, approving the decisions arrived at, and the preliminary conferences are therefore concluded.

A dispatch from Belgrade says General Nikitine, who is expected to arrive today, brings a million roubles contributed by the Russian Government for the reorganization of the Servian troops. The Russian Consul General has officially informed M. Ristics that all Russian officers remaining in Servia are to be considered as forming part of the Russian army, and are to receive the full war pay usual in Russian service. The Servian officers of the reserve have received orders to start for the frontier immediately.

THE SIOUX.

General Crook's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—General Crook's annual report says: The miners in the Black Hills did not violate the Sioux treaty till long after the Indians had ceased to regard it, and the latter not suffered as much from the Sioux since they went to the Hillsas they did while living on the border. He also calls attention to the fact that his command of less than one thousand fought and defeated Sitting Bull's band in the battle of the Rosebud, weeks previous to Custer's disaster. He seems to think the Government has treated the Sioux nation with unparalleled liberality, which they have repaid by raids along the border of the reservations, limited only by the endurance of their ponies.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Easterly to southerly winds, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer, with clear or parly cloudy weather during the day followed by threatening and possibly light rain.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Miles Whips Sitting Bull.

Two Hundred Lodges Surrender.

The Warriors Out of Ammunition.

Early Capture of the Remainder of the Band Expected.

Delivery of Pennsylvania's Vote to Mr. Ferry.

Cession of the Black Hills by the Indians.

Treaty Submitted to the President.

Those Dispatches Must be Produced.

Joint Committee on Electoral Questions.

NAMES SUGGESTED IN EACH HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1876.

Condition of the Indians.

Reverend Sheldon Jackson, who has spent much time amongst the Western Indians in the interest of the Board of Presbyterian Missions, has had an interview with the President upon the condition of the Indians, their needs and the action of the Government towards them. The President said that the occupation of the Territories was so rapid that it was necessary to adopt a different policy. So far as the geographical location of the tribes was concerned, he was satisfied that the occupation of the public domain for purposes of agriculture was more important than as hunting grounds; that it was better for the Indians, for the people and certainly more economical for the Government to gather all the Indians within the limits of a designated territory, where they ought to be under the strictest enactments by the whites, and be more effectively prevented from further wars and devastation upon the settlements.

Sitting Bull Whipped Again.

General Sherman is in receipt of official dispatches from General Miles, that he has gained a decisive victory over the remnant of Sitting Bull's warriors, and of the surrender of nearly two hundred lodges to General Hazen at Fort Peck. General Miles says the rest of Sitting Bull's warriors are out of ammunition, and will in all probability surrender before the winter is over, which will bring the campaign to an end to any further trouble in that quarter.

The Electoral Vote of Pennsylvania

Was to-day delivered to the President of the Senate by William Cameron, senior elector of the college. He is eighty-two years old, and possesses all the vigor of his brother, the Senator. He arrived here in a special car, and was accompanied by Representative John B. Packer, William Colder, of Harrisburg, Colonel James Young, of Middletown, W. H. Rice, Superintendent of Public Buildings of Pennsylvania, C. H. Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, J. B. McLaughlin, of Lewisburg, W. M. McKinney, postmaster of Harrisburg, and Mark Halfpenny. The package containing the vote of the State was delivered to Mr. Ferry in the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations. No precise time for package Mr. Ferry made allusion to the fact that three Camerons were now performing important duties for the General Government. The party will return on Thursday.

Surrender of Black Hills by the Sioux.

The Sioux Commission have submitted to the President a treaty, which will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification, relinquishing title to the Black Hills region, an area of twelve thousand square miles.

The Dispatches Must be Produced.

The sub-Judiciary Committee held two meetings to-day on the refusal of Mr. Orton to produce the telegraphic correspondence with Chandler and Hewitt, but arrived at no conclusion. It is intimated, however, that they will affirm the right of the House to require the production of telegraphic dispatches in the same way they require the production of letters and papers or oral testimony under the subpœna *duces tecum*. The sub-committee expect to report to-morrow. It is here said stated that all the dispatches have been collected ready to be placed before the committee, if the action rests on the demand of the House a matter of compulsion.

Joint Committee on Electoral Vote.

The composition of the joint committee of fourteen on the electoral vote is a subject of considerable speculation, as much hope is entertained of a satisfactory solution of the prospective differences between the two Houses, both as to the mode of counting and adjustment of controversies as to matters of interpretation of the law. It is admitted that upon the composition of both committees will depend the issue of their labors. Senators Morton, Edmunds, Morton, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, Kernan and Bayard are most prominently mentioned, and in the House Messrs. Tucker, Hunton, Hurd, Lord, McCrary and Seelye.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1876.

INVESTIGATION AS TO ELECTORS.

The Senate sub-Committee of Privileges and Elections began to-day the investigation of the alleged ineligibility of General D. M. Frost, Democratic Presidential elector of the Third Missouri district. Thomas Throughman, member of the Missouri electoral college, testified that General Frost was not present at the meeting of the college when the votes for President and Vice President of the United States were cast, and the college filled the vacancy by electing LeGrange Atwood to act in place of General Frost. C. E. Stifel, Republican candidate for elector in the Third district, appeared and claimed the right to cast the vote on the ground that Frost was ineligible. He presented his credentials to the college in writing, and they were tabled. The action of the college in filling vacancies was in accordance with the laws of Missouri. Charles E. Stifel testified that he made a demand on Governor Hardin to give him a certificate of election as Presidential elector for the Third district, as he had received the highest number of votes of any person eligible to the office in the district. He filed with the Governor papers setting forth his claims, and showing that General Frost was ineligible. The Governor stated he had issued a certificate of election to General Frost, but he ordered the Secretary of State to give Stifel a certificate of the official vote of the Third district. General George H. Shields, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, corroborated Stifel's testimony.

The sub-committee also examined Secretary of State Kelsey, of New Jersey, relative to the alleged ineligibility of Benjamin Williamson, but nothing new was elicited.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided to report a resolution for the adjournment of the House from Saturday next to the following Wednesday, and for a similar adjournment over New Years from the 30th inst. until the 3d of January.

THOSE TROUBLESOME TELEGRAMS.

The Judiciary Committee held another meeting to-day for the consideration of the Western Union Company's refusal to produce the telegrams called for by the Louisiana committee, and the general questions involved, but the sub-Judiciary Committee not being ready to report, the session was consumed in an informal discussion of the subject.

SUBPŒNAS WITHDRAWN.

The Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections have withdrawn the subpœnas for witnesses in the case of the alleged ineligible Presidential elector of North Carolina.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the Consular and Diplomatic bill. It appropriates $1,135,000, $30,000 to $50,000 less than the amount in the bill passed the former session. This small reduction is in the pay and expenses of the consulates. The bill is on the basis of the preceding one, and makes no changes of ministers, giving the same compensation as now, and does not change any of the consulates.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated James Ashforth to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania.

They are removing the *debris* of the great fire in Little Rock, Ark., preparatory to rebuilding.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Another Act in the Great Farce.

Butler, Head Butcher at Hamburg, Declared Elected as U. S. Senator.

COLUMBIA, December 19.—In the Democratic House to day, seventy-nine Senators and Representatives were present, this being a legal quorum of the joint assembly. A ballot was taken for United States Senators resulting in the election of M. C. Butler, he receiving sixty-four out of seventy-nine votes.

Nothing was done by the Republicans or the courts to-day of any interest. Everything is very quiet.

[Special to the New York Times.]

COLUMBIA, December 19.—The curt correspondence that passed between Hampton and Governor Chamberlain yesterday, provokes a smile from all sides, but is regarded as having no other significance than that of putting Hampton in position to say that he has made a formal demand for the necessary habilliments of a Governor, and been refused.

The Democratic Senators united with the Logan Assembly to-day in a joint ballot for United States Senator, which resulted in the choice of General M. C. Butler, of Hamburg massacre notoriety, who is now under bonds to answer for his crimes before the United States District Court. They claim that the votes cast in joint ballot were sufficient to constitute a majority of the two Houses, inasmuch as the Legislature was, and that the election is therefore legal; but no Senator was ever elected from South Carolina in this way before, and probably never will be again. The Hampton men have been very anxious to get a Senator by some hook or crook, in order that they may, through him, get a decision from the United States Senate as to the status of their Legislature. What the testimony now being taken before the Senate committee is published, it is not likely that Butler will be permitted to take a seat in the Senate or in any other respectable legislative body, even if there was no dispute as to the legality of his election.

It now turns out that the one hundred dollars per head which was said to have been advanced by the Carolina Bank to pay the salaries of Hampton's Assemblymen was paid out of the Democratic campaign fund supplied by Tilden. Neither the Carolina nor any other bank has advanced a cent to any member of Hampton's pretended government. Only $100 a piece was paid to General Butler, and paid to Republican Assemblymen who turned traitors and joined the Hampton House.

The House Investigating Committee today called as witnesses Secretary of State Hayne and Comptroller Dana, members of the State Board of Canvassers, who testified to the manner in which the canvass was made, and exhibited returns. They proved that every precinct in the State except Robbins, where the Democrats had a majority, was counted without reference to frauds in Edgefield county or elsewhere, and that the count gave the State as well as electoral ticket a clear majority. Judge Abbott submitted before the committee to day that Hatuley, the lowest elector, was justly entitled to the 635 votes that were not counted for him on account of a clerical error. This would bring his majority up to that of the other electors. Six members of the committee, divided into two subcommittees of three each, go to Charleston this evening, and the remaining three stay here. The two Republicans who go to Charleston are Judge Lapham and General Spinner. Mr. Lapham's general knowledge has been invaluable to the Republicans. His views on legal points have prevailed before the committee in every instance. Judge Lawrence, Republican, and Sayler and Abbott, Democrats, remain here to close the Republican testimony relative to the State canvass. W. H. Rice, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Laurens county, who gave evidence before the Legislature relative to frauds in that county when the vote for Governor was canvassed, arrived here to-day to testify before the Senate committee. He brought with him the bullet that was fired into his dwelling last Friday night, and which he dug out of the ceiling. Another ball was fired, but it was so deeply imbedded that it failed to be easily extracted. This is only a sample of the attempts at murder that are made almost daily against Republicans who are supposed to possess evidence implicating the Democratic rifle clubs.

Speaker Manley is preparing and will give to the public, in a few days, a detailed statement of all the proceedings resulting in the organization of the present Legislature, showing its perfect legality and Constitutionality, together with the evidence on which the vote of Edgefield and Laurens counties was thrown out for Governor, and the Assemblymen from those counties refused certificates. The Republicans of both branches of the Legislature had a joint caucus this evening, and agreed to adhere to the original resolution and adjourn *sine die* next Friday. Governor Chamberlain was present and approved of this course.

OREGON.

Preparations for Firing the Democratic Heart—Grover's Elaborate Defense of His Usurpation of Power.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: S. F. Billinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a notice for a meeting of the committee at Salem on Thursday, 21st inst. The call has been issued in obedience to orders received from the National Democratic Committee. The object and purposes of such meeting have not been made public. It is surmised the movement means a thorough organization to meet whatever emergency may arise in the future bearing upon the question of the peaceable or forcible inauguration of Tilden. Bellinger has not intimated in any manner the object of the meeting, and the question is exciting much public comment and concern.

Governor Grover has just published a long and elaborately prepared statement of his pretended official action regarding the recent electoral muddle in Oregon. The statement is designed by him as an executive decision, and is a studied defense of his official conduct. After discussing at great length the legal features of the case and citing numerous authorities in support of his position, the Governor concludes his statement as follows:

"Believing this to be the inevitable logic deducible from the law and the facts in the case, I conclude that Watts is not entitled to a certificate of election, because the Constitution of the United States declares he shall not be appointed, and that Cronin is entitled to a certificate of election as one of the electors of the State, because he is the eligible candidate having the highest number of legal votes cast for that office next after the election of William H. Odell and John C. Cartwright, whose elections are not contested. Any other conclusion would disfranchise the State of Oregon as to one-third of her representation in the college of electors. To my mind it is a clear position that the injunction of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of electors should be enforced, and that in maintaining it in this particular the result as above is declared."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Colonel Henry Almstead, convicted at St. Louis of whisky frauds, has been pardoned.

W. B. C. Barber, assistant accountant in the Bank of Montreal at Toronto, has been arrested for embezzling $100,000 of the bank's funds, which he sunk in stock gambling.

A negro named Irving, a resident of the Creek Nation, was yesterday convicted in the United States Circuit Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, of murdering his infant child last spring.

The Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Institution at Gambier met in Columbus, O., yesterday, and elected Rev. Professor Borlier President of Kenyon College and Dean of the Theological Seminary.

Joseph H. Fore, known as the slayer of Mumson Beach, of St. Louis, and under sentence to serve ten years in the Missouri Penitentiary for trying to kill his wife in that city, was recaptured at Termer's station, Kentucky, yesterday, and taken back to St. Louis. He was at Liberty one year.

Nicholls, defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Louisiana, was serenaded last night, and in the course of his speech in response claimed that he had been legally elected, and announced his "fixed determination to assert and maintain my right to that position, and let know what you are determined that I shall do so. I shall be prepared to do my whole duty, and shall expect the same from every citizen of Louisiana."

On Exhibition, For This Day Only, one of those superb Centennial Upright Grand Cabinet Pianos of Steinway & Sons' make, and which are justly denominated "King of Pianos." It has 7⅓ octaves, the patent duplex scale, agraffe throughout, etc., and its tone and case are such as only Steinway can produce. It was purchased by one of our most prominent citizens at H. Kieber & Bro's. warerooms, for a holiday gift, and will be taken this evening to its new home, near Oakland.

CRAZY FOR MARRIAGE.

Singular Crime in Tennessee—A Man Shoots the Father of His Lady Love, Drags Her Over the Dead Body to a Minister's, and Demands to be Married to Her—Shoots Another Man, and Escapes.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—Yesterday L. S. Hill, an old and highly respected citizen, living four miles north of Shelby Depot, was shot and killed by Gally Band, under the following circumstances: Band had been paying attention to Mr. Hill's daughter, and visited Mr. Hill an hour before the shooting. After some conversation he went off, saying that he would return in an hour. Bond went up to the house, procured a double barreled shot gun and returned to Mr. Hill's and shot Hill through the door of his own house, firing five pistol balls through his body after he fell from the first shot. After seeing that his victim was down and dead, he seized the young lady, actually dragging her over the dead body of her father, and carried her by force before a neighboring minister and demanded to be married to her. The girl refused, when Bond threatened to kill her. The minister's wife called Bond's attention to the approach of a posse in pursuit of him. At this time some neighbors rode up to the minister's house, when the young lady was taken from her captor and locked up in a room, secure from any possibility of his carrying out his threats. Bond had been riding all the night previous, and had so jaded his horse that he required

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

THE total exports of New York since January 1st have been $253,538,675; for the corresponding period last year they were $238,873,917.

PRESIDENT GRANT says, in his terse way, that he does not fear any civil disturbance on the Presidential question, but that he will meet it, if there is any. Let the Indiana Sons of Liberty take timely notice.

THE marked increase of crime in many of the larger cities of the country demands, on the part of all executive, judicial and legislative officers the closest attention and most careful inquiry as to the best means for its prevention.

THE earnest protest of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company against violating the privacy of telegraphic dispatches is receiving deserved commendation at the hands of the press and public men in every quarter of the country.

A SPRINGFIELD, Ill., correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* denies that any military or semi-military organizations have been formed there to aid in forcing the inauguration of TILDEN. The reports to that effect, he says, were got up by an individual notorious for untruthfulness.

JUDGING from the utter failure of the Eleventh ward Bourbons to bulldoze the Presidential question, the influence of the Democratic organ in this city in getting up indignation meetings and other sinister devices for keeping up unwholesome excitement, is much weaker than its ambition in the same direction.

THE total value of Boston imports since January 1st up to the close of last week, reaches $38,378,474, against $45,340,549 for the corresponding period of 1875, showing a decrease of $11,967,075, while the exports in the same time this year were $43,080,053, against $34,265,789 for 1875, a handsome balance on the right side of the ledger.

THE happy phrase, "saving common sense," employed by President-elect HAYES in a recent brief address, was not, as our able and honorable contemporary, the Louisville *Commercial*, appears to think, invented by him. TENNYSON first used it in his "Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington:

"Rich in saving common sense,
And in simplicity sublime."

THE pork packing industry, to date, exhibits a material increase as compared with that of last season. Chicago packers, since November 1, have slaughtered 819,986 hogs, against 676,153 for the same period last season. At other points packing is progressing quite favorably, and the aggregate slaughter in the West may be estimated at 2,200,000 hogs, about 1,725,000 of which have been packed at the six leading cities.

THE celebration of the 8th of January, 1877, will be as significant as it will be general. Let the Pakenhams beware.—*Post.*

Jesso'. And the "TILDEN Legion," if intelligent enough to know anything about American history, will naturally enough reflect how soundly those got whipped who fought against the United States army at the battle of New Orleans. The *Post* is loading its guns too heavily. There is more danger at the breech than at the muzzle.

THE annual reports of the national homes for disabled union soldiers show a larger attendance than at any time since their establishment ten years ago. There are 3,200 disabled soldiers at Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio; 754 at Eastern Branch, Augusta, Maine; 758 at Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and 637 at Southern Branch, Hampton, Virginia, making a total of 5,339. At these four homes no deserving soldier, disabled in the service, has ever been turned away, and there is still room for any others who need refuge.

IT would appear that the Southern Democrats are not so desirous of peace and reconciliation as has been represented. BEN. HILL a few days ago received a letter, signed by several prominent citizens of Georgia, which set forth that if the statements imputed to him, published recently in the New York *Herald*, were true, he need expect no future political preferment at the hands of a Georgia constituency. This evil spirit is greatly to be regretted, since the Republicans of the North are ready at all times to meet the Democrats of the South on the square basis of the absolute equality of all citizens before the law.

AN IMMENSE number of bills are now before Congress which were left over from last session, but it is hardly probable that one-fourth of them will be acted upon. The calendar of the Senate shows two hundred and twelve bills pending before that body, besides a number of resolutions. Seventy-four of the bills now before the Senate have been passed by the House, and one hundred and thirty-eight are Senate bills, many of them being of minor importance. The calendar of the House shows that there are forty-two bills of a public nature and two hundred and thirty-one of a private character pending before that body.

THE new freight arrangement between the trunk line railroads is based, nominally, on mileage—that is, so much per mile from Chicago to New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore. This gives Philadelphia and Baltimore the advantage over New York, because they are both nearer to Chicago than New York is; but the advantage is confined solely to local freights, or grain and flour shipped for home consumption. On all freights shipped from any Western city to Europe or the British provinces the rates are to be uniform, no matter to which city the freight is consigned.

Now, let us ask, Why, if the mileage rule is the proper one, is it confined to Philadelphia and Baltimore as against New York? Why not extend it to Pittsburgh as against all three? It is a poor rule if it is not capable of a general application.

BALLOT-BOX stuffing and stealing is getting to be a risky business in the more civilized portions of the country. A number of Cincinnati Democratic repeaters have lately been sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment, and now a Baltimore ballot-box robber has been sent to the penitentiary for three years. This is as it should be. In the United States the ballot-box is the source of all political power, the foundation stone on which rests the whole fabric of government. If speedy and severe but just punishment be not meted out to the plotters of the election laws, it will not require a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foretell the day when this Government, like others of a republican character that have preceded it, will crumble to the dust. Let it go forth that all those who engage in any character of election fraud will meet with the condemnation of all honest men and substantial justice from courts and juries, and the contamination of the ballot-box will soon become a thing of the past.

AN ANALYSIS of the statistics of the voting population of Massachusetts, as tabulated by the State census report for 1875, is as significant as it is interesting. About two and one-half per cent. of the whole population are legal voters, forty-four per cent. voters and fifty-six per cent. ratable polls. The naturalized voters constitute 19.7 per cent., or 69,271 of the whole number of voters; and the number of native voters is 281,842, or 80.3 per cent. of the whole number. The native-born voters compose forty-seven per cent. of the native-born males, and the naturalized voters thirty-five per cent. of the foreign-born males. Again, of the 207,997 native-born males over twenty years of age, over ninety-four per cent. are legal voters; while of the 161,885 foreign-born males over twenty years of age, 69,271, or forty-two per cent., are legal voters. These facts have an application to the recent Presidential vote of Massachusetts, where only about 250,000 votes were cast, or 100,000 less than the whole number of legal voters in the State. The political complexion of the State has been changing gradually during the past fifteen years. In 1872 GRANT had a Republican majority of 72,000 votes. HAYES' majority was about 40,000. The total vote cast for President was the largest ever cast in the State, yet the Republican majority was the smallest ever known, while the Democratic vote was the largest ever polled, touching 106,000, and being a gain of eighty-six per cent. on the whole vote, while that of the Republicans was less than thirty per cent. The reason of this is that the foreign-born voters and the naturalized voters came out in their strength and voted for the most part the Democratic ticket; and this element constitutes about forty per cent. of the voting population.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The Democratic members of Congress now claim that the electoral vote for President is to be counted by *Congress*, and not by the President of the Senate; but they make the claim solely because they happen to have possession of one of the two Houses of Congress and can, if their claim is recognized, get control of the decision of the Presidential question.

The evident aim of the framers of the Constitution was to give to the *Senate* the power to count and declare the vote, and to the *House* the power to elect the President in case of the failure of any candidate to secure a majority of the electoral vote. This last power being reserved to the House exclusively, there is a manifest impropriety in giving to that body any control over the count itself which may necessitate the exercise of this exclusive power. Certainly, as the New York *Tribune* says:

The country will never sustain the Democratic demand that the same House which is to elect a President in case of failure to elect by the people shall have power at any time to cause a failure to elect by its sole objection to the votes of certain States. Whatever else may be conceded, that power, we may be sure, will not be conceded by the Senate, nor will the unwarranted assumption of it be sustained by any considerable portion of the law-abiding and intelligent people.

Mr. CHARLES PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, who was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution, in a speech in the House of Representatives in March, 1800, said:

To give Congress, even when assembled in convention, a right to reject or admit the [electoral] votes of States, would have been so gross and dangerous an absurdity as the framers of the Constitution never could have been guilty of.

Mr. PINCKNEY insisted that the convention was specially anxious to prevent such power from being assumed by Congress, and from 1789 down to and including the election of 1852, the electoral certificates were opened and the votes counted by the President of the Senate.

If precedent is worth anything in settling such questions, the uniform practice of the Government, from the hour of its formation, ought to be decisive. Out of the twenty-two Presidential elections which have been held the votes for the first sixteen terms were counted exclusively by the President of the Senate, as directed by the Constitution; and the practice thus established is the only proper one to follow.

The Twelfth amendment to the Constitution requires this counting to be done "in the presence of both Houses;" but that does not imply that both are to take part in the count. The House is required to be present solely because it may have to exercise the constitutional power of electing a President in the contingency of a failure of the people to elect. The peculiar function of the Senate is to ascertain, by opening and counting the votes, which

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 19, 1876.

Business among the banks is not materially changed. The money market is rather quiet, the slight activity of the holiday trade not producing any perceptible effect on the relations of borrowers and lenders. Rates of discount continue easy at former figures, 7@10 per cent. on prime commercial paper and 6@7 on first-class collaterals. The present state of affairs will probably continue unchanged till the new year opens. At that time there will be heavy disbursements of gold as well as of paper currency, and in the first week of the new year money will probably be cheaper and more abundant than even now. In addition to these natural disbursements known as New Year's, it will not be long before the currency sent South to move the cotton crop will begin to return to the large financial centers. The Government will pay out nearly $25,000,000 for interest and about as much more for called bonds, which, together with the disbursements for interest and dividends by States, municipalities, banks, railroads, insurance and other corporations, will swell the amount to somewhere about seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars. Much of this money will be reinvested in Government, State and railway bonds and good railway shares, if nothing intervenes to disturb public confidence, which will do much towards imparting more activity to financial operations, and possibly lead to increased firmness if not buoyancy. There is no good reason why the new year should not be marked by an era of prosperity if the Presidential question is settled without any disturbance, and there is a growing belief that it will be so settled by Congress.

—Yesterday's Chicago *Times*: The general features of the local finance market on Saturday were essentially the same as on the preceding days of the week. As stated daily, the interior orders for currency were again fair, the counter movement at the banks reasonably large, and the demand for funds only moderate for this season. In the way of general business there was doubtless about all the activity the banks expected, and the checking and other routine matters were sufficient in volume to make quite a busy day. In the loan market, however, the transactions were comparatively light. Porkpackers, grain merchants and some country customers made the usual number of call to ask for an occasional favor, but the demand from all sources and quarters was far from satisfactory. Money, in fact, was only wanted on the avenues usually open for the employment of capital have been curtailed or restricted by the uneasiness shown over the Presidential dispute, the banks were disposed to complain of their business and the limited calls of borrowers. Still, as our monetary institutions are in good shape, and generally sound, the feeling was healthy, and the regular accommodations or loans about eight per cent. interest was usually charged. On the street money was quoted at 8@15 per cent.

—Some of our contemporaries profess to see some improvement in business, but we confess, so far as the movement comes under our observation, it is not very marked. The times are very hard, and many of the merchants are preparing to slack off after the holidays, making it even more difficult for the dependent to live comfortably. With the passing of the holidays numerous large operations in bankruptcies will materially lessen the number of their employees. It is now difficult to meet rents and live, and with less employment the employed will have to lessen their home accommodations—two families finding houses where one now occupies an entire house. This will increase the number of unoccupied tenements, while the burthen of taxation on property holders the more sensibly felt. The business outlook is not good, and political combinations not at all satisfactory.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday makes the first authoritative announcement that Mr. McCalmont, the owner of a large amount of Reading Railroad securities, has sent Mr. Gardner, his confidential business agent, to this country with powers to do anything that will prove beneficial to the interests of that great corporation. This statement has been rumored for some days on the street, but this is the first time that it has received unqualified indorsement. In connection with the announcement it is said there are two stories circulating; one is that Mr. McCalmont, being dissatisfied with the present policy of the company, is determined to have a thorough reorganization; another report is that Mr. McCalmont's agent is authorized to investigate affairs and to suggest certain changes in the future policy of the road while sustaining the past action of the Reading management.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 19, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, c. cp.	117⅝	.....	.....	.....	117⅝	.....
5-20's, 1865	113⅝	113⅝	.....	.....	113⅝	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅝	113⅝	.....	.....	113⅝	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	112½	112½	.....	.....	112½	.....
5-20's, 1867, c. cp.	113⅛	113⅛	.....	.....	113⅛	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	113⅛	113⅛	.....	.....	113⅛	.....
5-20's, 1868, c. cp.	113⅝	113⅝	.....	.....	113⅝	.....
10-40's, registered	112½	112½	.....	.....	112½	.....
10-40's, c. cp.	112½	112½	.....	.....	112½	.....
Currency 6's	121½	121½	.....	.....	121½	.....
Pacific 6's of '95	120½	120½	.....	.....	120½	.....
Western Union Tel.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
Quicksilver	13	13	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Panama	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Ex.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Ex.	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Ex.	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex.	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	103	103	103	103	103	103
Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Do. preferred	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Harlem	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Panama	130½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Illinois Central	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleve. and Pitts.	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern	32⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	57⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. C. & I.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. J. Central	34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Ex dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	117	New 5's	111½
5-20's, 1865	106⅞	New 4½'s	103⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	112½	10-40's, registered	112⅝
5-20's, 1867	113⅛	10-40's, coupons	112⅝
5-20's, 1868	113⅝	Currency 6's	121
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	31	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, December 19, 5 P. M.—Silver 52d per ounce. Consols 94 5-16.

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 107⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Money active at 5@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $176,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $115,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling firm at 482½@484¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 107¾ and closed 107¼. Carrying rates 2@6 per cent. Silver 121@121¼ per ounce in gold.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed active and steady. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. State securities dull. Share speculation was firm and higher early in the day, but subsequently became weaker and prices declined from ¼ to 1½ per cent. from the highest point, closing dull but steady. The early advance was led by Northwestern, which made the greatest improvement of the day, common rising from 32 to 37¼ and preferred from 55½ to 57¾. Michigan Central opened at 47¾ and gradually declined to 46¾ on decreased earnings for the second week of December; St. Paul shares were lower, common declining from 29¾ to 29½, and preferred from 40¾ to 53¾. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis advanced to 41; Western Union was firm and ranged between 78¾ and 78¾, closing at 78¾; Rock Island was strong and advanced to 101¾, closing at 101½; Adams Express advanced 1 per cent., selling up to 101; Illinois Central rose to 70 and afterward fell off to 69¾. Transactions 103,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 3,300 Northwestern, 2,000 Rock Island, 5,300 St. Paul, 4,500 Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,700 Wabash, 16,600 Michigan Central, 2,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 1,500 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	78¾	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	29½
Do. preferred	39	Do. preferred	53¾
Pacific Mail	24⅝	Toledo & Wabash	4
Mariposa	7½	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	15	Ft. Wayne	100
Adams Express	101	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex.	98	Do. preferred	15
American Ex.	55	Chicago & Alton	90
United States Ex.	78	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝
Erie	9⅝	Del. & Lack.	70½
Do. preferred	19⅝	Atlantic & P. Tel.	9⅝
Harlem	128	Atlantic & P. pref.	25
Michigan Central	46⅝	Missouri Pacific	34½
Panama	130½	Bur. & Quincy	114
Lake Shore	59½	Central Pacific	95⅝
Illinois Central	69	Union Pac. land gr.	15⅝
Cleve. and Pitts.	86	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	32⅝	Union Pac. bonds	109½
Do. preferred	57⅝	Do. land grants	109¾
C. C. C. & I.	40	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
N. J. Central	34½		

*Ex dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	117	New 5's	111½
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5-20's, 1865, new	112½	10-40's, registered	112⅝
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Tennessee, old	31	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, December 19, 5 P. M.—Silver 52d per ounce. Consols 94 5-16.

United States bonds—new 5's 107½; 5-20's, 1865, 104½; do. 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 103; Erie 9⅝; preferred 19.

PARIS, December 19.—Rentes 106 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¼.

BERLIN, December 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 511,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Gold 106¼@106¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 518.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 19, 1876.

The story of the markets here is the old one. The feeling is strong and prices steady, with no very important changes. The only possible exception to this remark is in the flour market, which continues to feel the influence of the stiffening quotations in the West, as dealers insist on quoting Wisconsin, Minnesota and fancy St. Louis a quarter higher than yesterday, though others stick to the figures then given. We shall give the quotations at the advance named, and readers may for themselves see to the discrepancy.

The leading articles of produce received in this city since our last report are as follows:

Flour, bbls.	1,915	Cheese, lbs.	101
Corn, bus.	2,920	Bacon, pc.	5,294
Wheat, bus.	900	Bacon, lbs.	92
Barley, bus.	2,757	Hay, bales	325

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—We have to report again the prices printed yesterday, with a slight change in rye. To begin with wheat, No. 2 prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; amber do at 43; white at 45@1 50. Corn is still in good demand and sells readily at firmer quotations, though there are some large receipts reported. We quote old shelled at 58@57c ₱ bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new ear at 53@55c; prime new shelled, 57@53c. Oats remain at 40@41c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is in good supply and up to the demand, and quoted at 78@79c. Barley is unchanged and quiet at 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall at 65@1 10; jobbing sales at the customary advance.

FLOUR—We have said is quite active, and some kinds worked up an advance. We quote No 1 white wheat flour at $7 35@7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 0@7 25; prime red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c less ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of standard brands are as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat flour $7 25@7 50; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 75; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; cornmeal in sacks delivers $2 00@2 10 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is nothing new to report, and we continue to quote from former figures at $12 00@16 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@14 00 as to quality and condition. Prairie—Upland $10 00@12 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are quite still in good demand; but no change in prices was reported. We quote again at 75c@$1 25 ₱ bbl for common; for prime $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—There is little doing in this, and it is quoted at 4@5c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—No change in the market, which is steady. Prime white navy are quoted at $1 65@1 90.

BROOM CORN—Sells in small lots readily, with previous prices unchanged. We quote choice hurl at 6@6¼c; self-working brush at 4½@5c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3½@4c; crooked 3@3½c. Stocked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices given, as to quality.

BUTTER—Is quiet at that the market is good for the best table butter. Creamery rolls go slowly at 30@32c; choice do still in demand 28@30c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime is held by grocers at $3 50@4 00 per cwl.

CHEESE—There is no change from quotations last given. The market still being quiet and firm. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14@15c in small lots; jobbing at 14½@15c. New York Goshen 15c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way.

CRACKED WHEAT—Is in ample supply and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $4 25@4 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply liberal. Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is dull and nominal at weak prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 3½@3½c ₱ lb for prime, and 5½@5¾c for fancy; dried peaches, evaporated 9@10c; sun-dried peaches 3c.

DUCKS—There is a good demand for new at 50@1 75 per bushel.

EGGS—The market is about steady at unchanged prices. Receipts are fairly large; we quote 23c ₱ dozen; pickled are in large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—There is still a good supply in the market, and prices held up to those last noted. We quote as as follows: Venison—saddles 16@18c ₱ lb; do hams 12@14c; do fore quarters 10@12c ₱ lb. Quails $1 50@1 75 per dozen. Pheasants, 0@0 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 00@4 50 per dozen. Rabbits 25@30c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new Canadian at 30@32c ₱ lb; slight demand for old.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is easy. We quote chestnuts at $3 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts 8@9c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 50@1 75 ₱ bushel; shellbarks, new, 50@60.

ONIONS—The market has been somewhat disturbed, and the quotation now is $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—There is nothing new to say of the country market, which is in slight demand at prices to note. We quote choice Early Rose at 60@65c ₱ bu; prime do at 55@60c; fair do 45@50c; inferior 35@40c; common 25@30c. Sweet potatoes are in large supply and quoted at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is nothing new to say of the poultry market, which is in slight demand at prices to note. We quote live chickens by the single pair at 50@60c ₱ pair; dressed 10@12c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 75@80c each; dressed 13@15c ₱ lb. Ducks 45@55c ₱ pair; dressed 10@12c ₱ lb. Geese 75@90c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Continue active at the last quotations. We quote as present: From store at $1 15@1 25 ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; lower grades 90@$1 05; Sweet potatoes are out of the market.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16 to 18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The provision market has undergone no noticeable change. We give substantially the quotations of yesterday.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c.

CURED MEATS—The market is easy at 13c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon is held easy and we quote sugar-cured at 15@16c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9@9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14@15c. Beef tongues, etc., are quoted at $5 50.

LARD—Is in good demand and market steady. We quote refined lard in pieces 11½@12c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cauldrons 12½c; in 1-lb cauldrons 13c; in 5-lb pails 10½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 11c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 12c ₱ lb. Kettle lard is in demand.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 90@95c; current make 85c; low grade 75@80c. Miners' burning oil, 150 white ₱ gallon 58@60c; yellow winter, 50@55c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 5¾@6c ₱ lb; country do 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; rough 5¼@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The steady feeling spoken of for some days past continues to characterize the grocery market, and this is about all there is to say upon it. No change of prices are given. The following are the prices current:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	11⅝@11¾c
Choice Rio	23½c	Granulated	11⅝@11¾c
Prime Rio	20½c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	19½c	Do. C—yel.	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19¼c	C—yellow	9¼@ 9½c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10¼@10½c
Mocha	30½c	Crushed, A	9¾@ 9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	13 c
Rio, in papers	26 @27½c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bags	24 @25½c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in papers	31½c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bags	30½c	Confectioners' A	12½c
Teas.		Syrups.	
Young Hyson	25@90	Strl'g ch. N. O.	63c
Gunpowder	30@90	Prime	57@60c
Imperial	30@60	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@60	Strl'g ex. drips	54@56c
Oolong	25@	Choice drips	50@52c
Fancy do	1	Lower grades	25@45c
Tobaccos.		Starch.	
Spices (whole.)		Pearl	8½@
Cloves	45 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Alspice	17 c	Corn	7½@8½c
Cassia	20@21 c	Rice.	
Ginger	18 c	Choice Carl'a	6¼@7 c
Nutmegs	@1 10	Patna	7 @7½c
Pepper	18 c	Rangoon	7 c
Soaps.		Soda.	
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 00	Bi-carb, in bbls	4½@5 c
A. B. Wood's, ₱ box	5 00	Bi-carb, in ½-bbls	5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in kegs	6 c
Gold do	6 50	Bi-carb, in 5-papers	6½c
Brown do	4 50	Saleratus.	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	9 c	Star, full wt'l	16 c
German mottled	6½@6¾c	Sicartus	13 c
California, in box	6½@7 c	Saleratus	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Round herring	@6 00
mackerel	@27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	26 00	Lake Fish, hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring do	2 25
Extra No. 1 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	11 00	fish, ₱ lb	6
Extra No. 3	9 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	4 50	Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Layers, new, per box, @2 25; London layers, new, $1 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins @5 25 ₱ bunch; Valentias, new, 10@0; Sultanas 17c. Dates 6@8½c ₱ lb. Currants, 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 10@0. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 35c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; Grenoble 17c; Bordeaux 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca, 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

Canned Goods—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, @2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, do, $2 00; pickles, bulk, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is still easy and quotations unchanged. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon; high wines at 1 10@1 14 gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra jenny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 28c; California grain bags 36c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c. Bagging—Scotch quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ lb 24c; ½ ₱ lb 23c; ¾ ₱ lb 22c; 1 ₱ lb 21c; 2 ₱ lb 20c; 3 ₱ lb 19c; 4 ₱ lb 18c; 5 ₱ lb 17c; 6 ₱ lb 16c; 7 ₱ lb 15c; 8 ₱ lb 14c; 9 ₱ lb 13c; 10 ₱ lb 12c; 11 ₱ lb 11c; 12 ₱ lb 10c; 13 ₱ lb 9c; 14 ₱ lb 8c; 15 ₱ lb 7c; 16 ₱ lb 6c; 17 ₱ lb 5c; 18 ₱ lb 4c; 19 ₱ lb 3c; 20 ₱ lb 2c.

BAGGING FOR COTTON—Is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	@8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
No. 4 tubs ₱ dozen	5 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 75
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	1 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 1
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	7

WRAPPING PAPER—Brown straw and rag, 2½@3c; manilla, 3½c; double crown, 7c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ₱ ream; colored do, 7@9c; fine colored manilla, 10@11c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do 4@8c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼ bbl), $45 00@ 50 00 ₱ thousand; (½ bbl), $85 00@90 00.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal; former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	@8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
No. 4 tubs ₱ dozen	5 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	1 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 1
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	7

WRAPPING PAPER—Brown straw and rag, 2½@3c; manilla, 3½c; double crown, 7c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ₱ ream; colored do, 7@9c; fine colored manilla, 10@11c ₱ lb; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do 4@8c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼ bbl), $45 00@ 50 00 ₱ thousand; (½ bbl), $85 00@90 00.

WOOL—The market is quiet and firm at the advance before noted.

FARMERS, December 19, 5:50 P. M.—The crude oil market has been depressed throughout the day, there being no disposition to buy, with a general feeling of heaviness. Corning and United opening at $3 80 and soon after gave way $3, with further decline to $2 90@2 95 late in the afternoon a slight reaction set in and the price advanced to $3 70, the present rate. Shipments reported, a few small lots being made at 5c over certificates. Union 10c below United and Conduit, shipments from the latter district for the week ending 18th, 1,800 56@58 barrels; this includes shipments from the 16th to 18th to Cleveland, omitted in previous reports.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, December 19, closing 18.—There is an unsteady market at present and the demand has become light, and deliveries after this month are offered in exchange. We quote New York delivery as follows: Crude 10c in bulk and 12c in barrels. The market is asked in shipping order; refined in barrels 32c for late December; 29½c for first half of January, and 27½c for first half of February; 25½@26c for last half of February; 23½@24c for March. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined rules at 30@31c for December; 28½@29c for half of January, and 27c for first half of February.

TITUSVILLE, December 19.—Market quiet at $3 75; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, December 19.—Market weak, dull and declining at $3 70@$3 bid for United; immediate shipment nominally $3 60.

ROUSEVILLE, December 19.—Market quiet; held steady; nothing offering; held at $4 00.

TIDIOUTE, December 19.—Market quiet; held at $3 85@.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Market quiet but firm; standard white for December, 30c; before arly January; crude 12½c; cases 32c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 19.—Petroleum dull and unsettled; crude 10c; refined, spot, 30c; January delivery, 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12½c; refined 25c.

CLEVELAND, December 19.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 31c; degrees test, 27c.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—Refined petroleum 2s 6d; spirits do 1s 6½d.

LONDON, December 19.—Refined petroleum 2s.

ANTWERP, December 19.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	2,715
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 19, 1876.

CATTLE.

The week opened with a tolerably fair demand for prime cattle. There is an active demand, and as receipts are rather light so far as they have materially fallen off from the same as during the close of last week. Values can hardly be said to be fully established for the week, but the following are about the rates at which sales were made to-day, most of the transactions being at @1 25@4 75.

Fancy 1,600 lbs. steers | $5 25@5 85
Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. steers | 5 00@5 10
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers | 4 75@4 90
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers | 4 25@4 50
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers | 3 75@4 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs. steers | 3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows | 2 50@3 25
Prime stockers | 3 00@3 25
Texans and Cherokees | 2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The offerings of prime swine were also rather light in comparison with the demand. There was a brisk market with prospects good for the rest of the week. Prices were firm and somewhat higher than last week, as follows:

Best Philadelphias | $5 90@5 10
Good light Yorkers and fancy grades | 5 80@5 90
Common to medium Yorkers | 5 25@5 50
Roughs | 4 80@4 50

SHEEP.

The run was large of medium sheep and prices were weak with a dull market. There was a fair demand for choice and fancy grades at steady prices. We repeat last week's quotations with the remark that the rates on common to medium qualities had to be considerably shaded in some instances.

Fancy, 125 to 160 lbs. | $5 50@5 75
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs. | 4 75@5 00
Common, 75 to 80 lbs. | 4 25@4 50
Indiana and Missouri coarse | 2 50@3 75
Lambs | 3 50@4 50

(By Associated Press.)

BUFFALO, December 19.—Cattle—Receipts 1,338 head; total for the week 4,118 head. Market moderately active; sales of shipping grades $4 75@5 70; butchers' cattle $3 75@4 50; stockers $2 50@3 90; Christmas cattle $6 30.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head; total for the week 8,390 head. Market moderately active; sales of Yorkers $5 70@5 80; best do at $5 90; to best common to medium $5 25@5 50; heavy hogs $5 90@6 00; extra Philadelphias $5 90@6 00; morning trade opened slow and prices lower; fair to good Yorkers $5 60@5 75, mainly the latter figure; heavy, fair to good, $5 75@6 00; extra Philadelphias $6 10@6 20.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Cattle—Receipts 2,400 head. Shipments 300 head. Market dull and nearly nominal; prices range at $2 62½@ 3 65; chiefly selling at $2 75@4 30 for cows and good shipping steers.

Hogs—Receipts 20,000 head, Shipments 490 head. Market opened dull, closing more active and firm; sales at $5 80@6 15; one extra lot brought $6 25; sales chiefly of common heavy to choice packing at $5 65@5 95.

Sheep—Receipts 870 head. Market dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5 25@5 50; common to medium packing $5 00@5 20; fair to good $5 25@5 45.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Hogs firm; common $5 40@5 55; packing $5 80@6 00; heavy $5 80@6 10.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Mathew Addy & Co.]

December 18.—A very general dullness has prevailed in the market throughout the week, and will doubtless continue during the remainder of the month. One or two considerable sales of mill and low grade foundry metal have been made, outside of which the transactions have been small. Prices remain nominally unchanged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19 cash; $1 19½ January; $1 21¾ February; No. 3 $1 07@1 08½; rejected $1 06@0c. Corn unsettled but generally lower; 44¾c cash; 44¾ January; 44¾c February. Oats easier; 33¼c cash; 33½c January, 33¾@33¾c February. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley easier at 64c. Pork unsettled but generally higher, closing firm; $16 50 cash; $16 50 January; $16 75@16 80 February. Lard active and higher; 10 40@10 45c January; 10 67½c February. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky @1 08.

Later—At the close this afternoon wheat was active and higher; $1 20 January; $1 21¾@1 21¾ February. Corn firm and higher; 44¾c January; 44¾@44¾c February; 44¾c March. Oats dull; nominally 33¾c cash and December; 33¾c January; 33¾c February. Pork quiet and a shade lower; $16 55 January; $16 75 February. Lard easier; 10 47½c January; 10 85c February.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Flour steady and in fair demand; receipts 14,000 barrels; exports 5,000 barrels; sales 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 00@5 25; common to good $5 30@5 60; good to choice $5 70@5 75; white wheat extra $5 85@6 00; extra Ohio $5 70@7 00; St. Louis $5 90@6 25. Rye flour steady at $4 35@5 10. Cornmeal more active; Western $3 80@3 10. Wheat in very light demand; receipts 52,000 bushels; spring and winter unsettled and lower; No. 3 Chicago nominally $1 16; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 36; No. 3 $1 28; No. 3 Chicago nominally $1 24. Rye firm; Western 82@83c. Barley more active; No. 2 Canada $1 03; No. 1 do $1 02¾. Malt declining. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 25,600 bushels; Western mixed, distilling, 53c; do new damaged, in store, 54½@ 56c; mixed, on steamer, new, 55c. Oats less active; receipts 15,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 35@40c. Hay and hops perfectly quiet; Rio cargoes 16½@20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining nominal. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 48@56c. Rice dull. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firm at 47c. Eggs—Western 29@32c. Pork dull at $17 15. Beef quiet. Middles steady; long clear city 9c; do Western 8¾c. Lard closed firm; prime steam 10 80@ 10 85c. Butter—Choice firm; others dull and irregular; Western 14@32c. Cheese firm at 7@ 14¼c. Whisky dull at $1 12¾.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Cotton quiet at 10½@10¾c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat quiet but steady; red $1 30@1 40. Corn dull at 44c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 32@35c. Rye dull and unchanged. Rye firm at 82c. Lard dull; steam 10½@10¾c, closing quiet; prime 10½c. Bulk meats quiet at 6¾@7¾c; sides 8@8¼c; hams 9@10c. Whisky strong at $1 07. Butter dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Flour firm; Minnesota family $6 25@6 62½. Wheat dull; amber $1 40@1 41; white $1 44@1 50. Rye—Western 78@80c. Corn—Old scarce; new abundant; Western mixed 56c; yellow, old, 60@61c. Oats firm; Western mixed 38@42c. Whisky—Western $1 12. Butter fairly active; New York and Brantford county extras 32@33c; do fine 29@ 30c. Cheese in good demand; Western 13½@ 14c. Eggs—Western fresh 28@30c.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—California white wheat average 10s 9d@11s 1d; do club 10s 11d@1s 3d; red Western spring 10s 4d@ 10s 4d; winter 10s 6@10s 8d. Flour 23@24s. Corn 29¼@29¾s. Oats 3s@3¼s. Barley 34s. Receipts of wheat for three days 29,000 quarters, including 21,000 American. Pork

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 19, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles W'nd. per hour	Weath
7 A.M.	29.172	13	81	W.	7	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.185	22	58	S.	9	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.383	19	84	N.W.	4	Lt sn'w

Mean barometer....30.913 Highest thermom... 22
Mean thermom....18.2 Lowest thermom... 10
Rainfall.....—not enough to measure.

*Melted snow—not enough to measure.

Weak Lungs

are strengthened, and Pleurisy Pains promptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF

"Chicago Caramels,"

McDonald's, No. 134 Wood street.

Iron City College

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

The Checker Tournament.

Our players yesterday continued to keep up a respectable score against the English champion. But seven games were played, of which five were drawn, and two carried off by Mr. Martins, as follows:

	Won.	Drawn.
Martins	2	3
Closser	0	
Martins	0	2
Reed	0	

The total score to this time stands:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Martins	16	2	22

Christmas Dinners at the Hospitals.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Church Society will provide the annual Christmas dinners for the hospitals in this city as in previous years. Contributions of cash, poultry, oysters, meats, cakes, canned fruits, etc., are respectfully solicited, and can be sent to McClallum's building, No. 77 Fifth avenue, second floor, on Saturday next from nine A. M. to two P. M. Contributors are requested not to send after that hour.

The committee in charge will attend to reception and distribution at hours named.

Kelptomaniacs Captured.

Two women have been detected within the last two days, in the act of stealing goods from the store of Mr. William Semple, on Federal street, Allegheny. Yesterday afternoon a German woman giving her name as —— Lenz, was caught secreting a number of toys about her person. Officer Mitchell escorted the thief to the Mayor's office, where she was held to answer the charge of larceny. The other case was that of Jane Graham, who was discovered in the act of helping herself to hosiery. She was held for a hearing.

McMasters' Court.

Aldeman McMasters took informations yesterday as follows: Mrs. A. M. Kreuser charges Bridget Carr with committing adultery with one A. Boyd. The accused was committed to jail for a hearing. Bridget was also accused, in conjunction with Maria Frew, with assault and battery on Mrs. Kreuser, and the two defendants were held for a hearing. A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Killen, charged on oath of Thomas Riley with assault and battery. Mrs. Mary McCreary charged Robt. McCreary, her husband, with assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Man Missing.

A German named Christian Abbey who resided on Liberty street, Allegheny, has been missing from home since November 27th. He left on the day previous, ostensibly for the purpose of going to Parker's Landing, but the following day found him reeling about the street drunk. Officer Atkinson assisted him to the gate leading to his house, but it appears he never entered his domicile, but wandered no one knows where. He is a man of forty-five years of age, having a wife and two children, and a machinist by occupation. Inquiries are entertained by his wife that he stumbled down to the river and fell in.

Baptist Meeting.

The Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh and vicinity met yesterday in the Mt. Washington Baptist church. Rev. W. H. Mahoney delivered an address of welcome. Rev. J. S. Hutson, of Allegheny City, spoke at length on the subject: "There is no success in our work without the Holy Spirit dwelling in us." Mr. Ellis Johnson, Esq., and Rev. Woodburn, of Sandusky street church, Allegheny, followed in short addresses. The Committee on Revising the Constitution reported and the amendments were discharged. January at such place as the Executive Committee may select.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. Shively, physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending December 16, there were 51 deaths in the city. Last week there but 34.

Causes of death—Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; diptheria. 1; hooping cough, 1; pyemia, 3; small pox, 2; cancer of uterus, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; meningitis, 3; congestion of the brain, 2; hemipleged, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; valve-disease of heart, 2; heart (disease not specified), 1; asthma, 1; croup, 1; pneumonia, 6; congestion of lungs, 1; dysentery, 1; marasmus, 3; diarrhea, 1; hepatitis, 1; parturition, 1; old age, 2; debility, 1; scald (not specified) 1; asphyxia, 1; fracture of skull, 1; run over by railroad cars, 1; amputation of arm, 1; unknown, 1.

Color—White, males, 26; females, 31; total, 57; colored, males, 1; females, 1; total, 2.

Social relations—Married, 22; single, 33; widows, 3.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 33; other parts of United States, 16; Germany, 3; Ireland, 8; Wales, 1; total, 50.

Age—Under one year, 8; from one to two years, 3; two to five, 12; five to ten, 2; fifteen to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 5; thirty to forty, 1; forty to fifty, 7; fifty to sixty, 5; sixty to seventy, 9; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 1.

Localities—City wards, 57; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; total, 59.

"Chicago Caramels,"

McDonald's, No. 134 Wood street.

FIRE IN GREENSBURG.

Considerable Destruction of Property—Fears of a Conflagration—Call on the Pittsburgh Department and Prompt Response Offered.

A destructive fire occurred last evening in Greensburg, particulars of which, so far as received, are given below. At about eight o'clock a telegram was received at the Fire Department headquarters, addressed as follows:

GREENSBURG, PA., December 19, 1876.

To Chief of Fire Department:

Come to our help immediately. Town on fire. No engines.

J. M. SMITH, Mayor.

In response, the operator on duty sounded box 10, being the Central Office, on the alarm bell, and this brought Chief Engineer White and Assistant Chief Evans. That no delay might ensue, engine company No. 3, with the Hays steam engine and eighteen hundred feet of hose was ordered to the depot, but meantime the Chief telegraphed as follows:

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1876.

J. M. Smith, Mayor:

What water facilities have you? What is the extent of the fire?

W. J. WHITE, Chief Engineer.

By the time the railroad trucks were ready to take on the fire apparatus, an answer to the Chief's dispatch was received, which rendered the trip unnecessary and the company and apparatus was ordered home. The dispatch was as follows:

GREENSBURG, December 19, 1876.

Chief of Fire Department, Pittsburgh:

Water facilities very poor; fire under control by fortunate change of wind; don't come now.

J. M. SMITH, Mayor.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A dispatch received last night gives the following details of the conflagration:

The fire broke out in Stark's extensive carriage manufactory about half-past seven this evening, and, spreading rapidly, threatened for a time the destruction of the whole town. The citizens of the place were quickly aroused, and the two hand engines constituting the fire department of the town being useless from frozen valves, lines of buckets were formed and every effort made to stop the destruction. Notwithstanding the exertions made, the carriage works were soon reduced to ashes, the fire spreading to the stables and residence of Dr. Lomison and also the building occupied by John M. Steel, hardware merchant, as store and residence, and owned by Henry [illegible] city, all of which were considerably damaged and stripped of fencing, outhouses and woodwork.

At nine o'clock, owing to a fortuitous change of wind, the fire was gotten under control and confined to the above named premises.

The loss, as nearly as can be learned, is as follows: Stark's carriage manufactory, $25,000; insured for $20,000. Dr. Lomison's stables, $500; insured for $300; residence of same damaged $400; no insurance. Henry Welty loses a building worth $2,000; no insurance. John M. Steel, hardware, $1,500; partially insured.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and supposed by some to have been the work of an incendiary.

"Chicago Caramels,"

McDonald's, No. 134 Wood street.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Another Large Audience at the Fifth Avenue M. P Church Last Evening—Interesting Proceedings.

The M. P. Church on Fifth avenue was crowded again last evening to its utmost capacity with a deeply interested audience, drawn together to hear the eloquent temperance apostle, Mr. Francis Murphy. It is safe to presume that never before in the history of great temperance reformations has the interest in a movement of this character generalized itself to such a wonderful and continued extent as the present revival demonstrates. All classes and conditions of people seem to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work, and at each successive meeting the audiences are apparently more and more intensified with that zeal for the welfare of fallen humanity which makes man the better for having lived in the world.

The exercises of the evening began by singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which Mr. Murphy read a part of the fourth chapter of Matthew.

Rev. J. J. Murray, pastor of the church in which these meetings are held, uttered prayer. Mr. Murphy, in the few remarks made by him, gave utterance to the following: "In this emotion; all these proceedings only emotional? No; it is the voice of God uttering a grand and mighty sentiment, and will go on until every public door shall be closed, every chain be broken and the slave to the intoxicating cup go free." [Applause.]

After Mr. Murphy's remarks the usual five minutes' speeches were made by the reformed men.

The first speaker was Mr. George Hall, who said "that rum got him into all the trouble that ever befell him, cast him into prison and gained for him a host of enemies. I have suffered enough, in prison and out of prison, to make me gray haired. My friends, take my advice, and don't drink any more."

Mr. Swartzwelder said: "My friends, I dislike very much to appear as pressing myself to the front in this temperance work; it looks like presumption; but I am willing to do what little I can to help forward the work. It is only through the virtue and benign influence of God's love that you can be saved; the reformation must proceed from the individual man through and by the virtue of God's grace. It is the truth alone will make you free, and this truth pre ceeds from a higher power and makes you a true Christian, without which you cannot stand."

Capt. Harbaugh said: "I am a young member of this society, a mere infant, but I signed the pledge, and as the Lord liveth I will keep it to the end. The very moment I signed the pledge of the taste for intoxicating drinks left me. My friends have told me that I signed the pledge to make money out of it. Yes, I will make money out of it by trying to get back what I have spent for drink and live a sober life with the help of God."

Mr. Chaffy said: "I desire to state to you that I have just recovered from a three months' spree, have taken the pledge and hope to keep it for life. I ask the prayers of all Christians."

Mr. Dunbar said: "My kind friends I do not know how to express myself to-night, my heart is so full of this work. I signed the pledge at the Opera House on last Sunday evening. I intend to work for temperance and religion. I want all to pray for me."

Chancellor Wood said: "My heart is full when I think that not more than one month ago a small number only formed the Young Men's Temperance Union, the happy results are now so conspicuous. Let us go on until all are saved and Pittsburgh be redeemed from the curse of rum."

Joseph R. Hunter said: "When I came to the meeting last night and signed the pledge I did not expect this notority of being called on to make a speech. If I had the language, I would pronounce against this curse of intemperance in tones of thunder. At some future day I will address an audience on this subject."

A large number of signatures to the pledge were obtained, after which the meeting adjourned.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Pittsburgh District Conference—Appointment of Standing Committees.

Morning Session.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of the Pittsburgh District opened yesterday morning at Christ's church, and was called to order by C. W. Smith, appointed to that duty by the Presiding Elder, who was necessarily absent. The session was opened with the reading of the XII. chapter in 1st Corinthians, and singing the eighth hymn, "Blest be the tie that Binds," and prayer by S. P. Wolf, which was followed by the singing of the hymn "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," and prayer by J. L. Deens.

Joseph Hollingshead was, on motion, made temporary secretary.

C. W. Smith was then nominated for permanent chairman and declared by ballot, Rev. W. Turner, tellers, casting the ballot. On motion the Conference proceeded to elect Secretary by ballot, and on the second ballot no votes was to be declared elected. A. B. Castle and D. Roup were appointed tellers. The tellers reported the vote, that J. Horner had received eight votes, J. Hollingshead six, A. B. Castle one, W. P. Turner three, S. P. Wolf one. J. Horner was, therefore, declared elected Secretary.

On motion, J. Hollingswood was elected Assistant Secretary.

On motion, C. D. Rogers, S. Hamilton and S. L. Fullwood were appointed a committee to nominate Standing Committees, and they, and the Assistant Secretary, were granted leave of absence to prepare the report.

During their absence C. C. McCabe, of the Church Extension Society, and J. S. Lewis, of M. E. Church, were introduced. By request C. C. McCabe led in singing "Let the Lower Lights be Burning." The regular order of business was resumed and the minutes for the pastor's record. C. W. Smith, Smithfield street; C. E. Felton, Christ Church; W. P. Turner, Fifth avenue; made their reports severally. The call of charges suspended, when the report of the Nominating Committee, was read as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

To Examine Candidates for License to Preach—E. B. Snyder, A. B. Castle and J. S. Shaffer,

To Examine Local Preachers on Course of Study—S. P. Wolf, M. W. Dallas and J. H. Ebbert.

Examination of Candidates for Admission to the Traveling Connection—J. S. Dean, W. H. Kimball and J. G. Mathews.

Examination of Candidates for Orders—C. E. Felton, D. M. Hollister and W. B. Brickell.

Home Mission Work—C. W. Smith, S. Hamilton and Thomas Bakewell.

Appointments of Local Preachers and Exporters—T. N. Boyle, R. Morrow, W. P. Turner.

Appointment to each charge for amount to be raised for benevolent purposes—J. W. Baker, E. Williams and John A. Read.

On Programme of Exercise for next District Conference—T. N. Boyle.

On Miscellaneous Matters—Aaron H. Miller, Thos. Hershberger Wm. Cramp.

The call for pastors' reports was resumed, and E. Williams, of Centenary, J. H. Rogers of Wesley Chapel, J. Hollingshead of Trinity, S. P. Wolf, of Butler street, E. B. Snyder, of Emory, A. B. Castle, of Oakland, and W. W. Roup, of Squirrel Hill, made their several reports.

Adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Conference commenced at the appointed hour, Rev. C. W. Smith in the chair.

On motion the case of W. H. Evans, of Walton, was referred to the Committee on Ordination of Local Preachers, he having come from the Methodist Protestant Church with ordination parchment.

It was decided to hold an evening session and a Committee on Programme was appointed. The committee subsequently reported, but later in the session the question of an evening session was reconsidered and it was decided adversely.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with, being reports of pastors of several charges.

The conference adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man's Skull Fractured by a Fall From a Ladder.

Thomas H. Jones, engineer at the car works of Smith & Porter, on Second ave nue, died at noon yesterday from injuries received by falling from a ladder at the establishment in which he was employed. The deceased had charge of the matter of ringing the bell in the building to call the hands to work, and yesterday morning the bell was silent. This led some of the workmen to institute a search for the engineer, who was a steady man and never absent from his post of duty when well. He was found at the foot of the ladder which was used by him when oiling parts of the machinery near the roof. His skull was fractured and he was insensible, in which condition he remained until his death, which occurred at the hour mentioned, at his residence on North street, near Forty-third. It is supposed he was engaged in oiling the machinery and fell. Deceased was about sixty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife and several children. Mr. Jones was a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

"Chicago Caramels,"

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Our Centennial Tea Party.

It will be remembered that the net proceeds of the Centennial Tea Party held in Library Hall, this city, in April, 1875, amounting to $6,820, were invested in the Centennial stock. It appears that the stock was placed in the name of the Library Hall Company and for its benefit. If the Hall Company is not entitled to have the amount advanced by it returned, a handsome dividend will be declared to stockholders, and the Hall company will of course be benefitted.

"Chicago Caramels,"

McDonald's, No. 134 Wood street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Oyer and Terminer—Judge Stowe.

TRIAL OF HENRY LINKNER, FOR MURDER.

The trial of Henry Linkner, for the murder of Henry Schaffer, was resumed yesterday. The Commonwealth called a number of additional witnesses.

Henry Nuttall, farmer, of Hampton township, testified: I sold Schaffer a cow on the Tuesday prior to the murder; next saw Linkner at our house on Friday; said he had come for the cow; brought her up and told him he had better pay for her; Schaffer had paid two dollars; Linkner was excited; asked him where Schaffer was, and he said he was "right back there with the cows;" Linkner had seven or eight hundred dollars; I had a son who had been accidentally shot in the arm on the day before; on entering the room where he was Linkner threw up his hands as if not to see him; Linkner was much excited; he paid me $45 in one and twenty, two tens and the remainder in small bills; I paid one bill to my brother-in-law, Mr. Dunlap, and he to a grocer named McKirdy; have seen it frequently since; I believe it was marked with blood.

William McKirdy testified that the note he received from Mr. Nuttall had blood on the lower right hand corner. He had lost it with his pocketbook.

Matthew Morrow sworn—I work at Trimble's cow market, in Pittsburgh; have seen the prisoner there in market; heard of the murder on Saturday; about five o'clock that morning Linkner came to the office with an open buggy and a horse and wanted to get a halter; gave him one; where he could put them up; he offered me a hat, but I told him I did not want it, and he gave it to Barney Manning, who put it away, and afterwards gave it to a detective; Linkner left the hat on the Brownsville road.

Barney Manning corroborated the story about the hat.

Alfred Kiepner and Charles Kerlacker testified as to the statements which the prisoner had made to them concerning the absence of his partner.

Henry Schaffer, a son of the deceased, identified the hat which Linkner gave to Manning. It was his father's hat.

Detective Miller testified to having found two pocketbooks on Linkner when he was arrested—in one $17 or $19, and in the other $100. [Books and money produced.] The pants were identified by witness as having been taken from Linkner. They were marked with blood below the knee, and an attempt had been made to cover up the mark with mud or clay. Witness had a conversation with Linkner previous to the time he was stripped.

The counsel for the Commonwealth examined the witness as to the conversation. He was alone with the prisoner, and the latter said he wanted to make a statement and wanted the witness to write it down. Witness then took down the statement in German. Witness did not tell him that it would be better for his case. Witness didn't think he was guilty of the crime, because he looked innocent looking." In a subsequent conversation the prisoner told the witness that he had been assisting to raise a beef at Clouse's butcher shop, and let it fall, and covered the blood on his knee. This, he said, was on the Friday before he had left home.

D. L. Crawford, Mayor Phillips' clerk, and Officer Lindsey, of Allegheny, were sworn, but their testimony was not material.

Charles Clouse was recalled, and denied that Linkner had been at his shop on Friday, the day he said he let the beef fall there, and got the blood on his pants.

Henry Schaffer was recalled, and said that he had not seen Linkner at the slaughter house on Friday, but had seen him at the back end of the house on Saturday evening washing a buggy.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The written statement of Linkner was then offered in evidence by the counsel for the Commonwealth and admitted by the Court. Squire Krehan, the Court interpreter, having been specially sworn, read the document, first a sentence in German, then the translation in English. It was taken on the 14th of October, 1876, in the Allegheny lockup. The following is the substance of the statement, which is quite long:

Linkner and Shaffer left home on Tuesday morning about five o'clock and went out the Kittanning road to Hartz's. From there they went to Saxonburg and visited several other places. They bought a cow for $40, two dollars of which were paid down. On their way home they stopped all night at a farmer's. About five o'clock the next morning they left without having had breakfast or fed their horse or cow. At eleven o'clock on Thursday morning Schaffer said they needed some feed, and they stopped at a woman's house where they got their dinner and fed their horse. They continued on their journey home and traveled about an hour when they came to a road which turned to the left, and led to the river. Schaffer said, "I will go this way and hunt up those more cows, and will come and meet you again on this road. You go on to Dan Hartz's." I went there and stayed all night. Schaffer had told him that he should drive down to a man from whom he had bought a cow, because it wouldn't cost anything to stay there all night. It was too dark, however, and he stayed with Hartz. Hartz's blacksmith drove with Linker to the city and they took the cow along. Two miles on the other side of Shepner's, at a blacksmith shop, he got the horse and buggy. He was walking to the blacksmith shop with the blacksmith, who asked him where Schaffer was, and he answered, [illegible] was not drunk when he left him. The horse and buggy came along while they were talking. Linker then said he supposed that Schaffer had got out and not tied the horse. He said if it hadn't been so late he would have gone back and followed the track. He couldn't say whether the horse came along the same road or not. At Shepner's he got a drink, and told the girl to tell Schaffer if he came there that he had taken the horses and buggy and gone ahead. He said he had hurt his finger when he was tying his cow. He said he always carried a pocketbook ever since he had been robbed at Shepner's. He first heard of the death of Schaffer on Saturday morning from Schaffer's brother.

Mr. Shepner was then called, and testified that Linkner was never robbed at his house.

This closed the case for the Commonwealth.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Gibson opened the case for the defense, and alluded to the fact that the testimony against the prisoner was entirely circumstantial. He said that it would be shown to the jury that the prisoner had been robbed, but not at the hotel which the officer had written down in this statement. It would also be shown that his blood on his pants was actually obtained in a slaughter-house. As to the pocket-books, the counsel said the defense expected to bite to prove that the pocketbooks, which were claimed to have belonged to the murdered man, was seen in the prisoner's possession some days before the murder. Another witness would be called who would testify that he had seen a roll of money, tied up with a string. The counsel alluded to the fact that they had long been in business together, had been on the most friendly terms and that Linkner had frequently helped the deceased by lending him money when hard pressed. It would also be claimed that the prisoner was interested in having Schaffer live and make money—that his death was a calamity to the prisoner.

Daniel Hartz was the first witness called. He testified that he had known Linkner for about three years. Witness keeps the "Twelve Mile House" on the Saxonburg road. Prisoner was robbed there about a year ago of forty dollars. The prisoner's reputation for honesty and peace was good. The murder occurred about four and a half miles from witness' house. He heard about the murder on Friday night. Linkner and Schaffer had stopped at his house on Tuesday before the murder. Witness had got $85 from Linkner a few days before, and he paid it back that day. Witness paid the money in the dining room. Linkner's pocketbook was fastened with a strap and a keeper. He took it out of his vest pocket. When Linkner had the pocketbook down on the table it was open. It had a roll of money in it, tied with a dark string. Linkner came back to the house Thursday night. Witness was not there at the time.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he had known Schaffer about three years. They were together when he met him the first time. They stopped at witness' house sometimes twice a week for a time, then they would not come again for some weeks. Witness visited Linker in jail, at least twice. Did not know whether he was there more than that. He never talked with the witness about the murder and his trial. Witness said he never read about the murder in the papers.

Joseph Benz was then sworn and testified that he worked for Mr. Clouse, butcher, on Mount Oliver, last October. On Saturday before the Tuesday that Linkner and Schaffer went away, witness had raised up a hog, but it fell down, and he asked Linkner to help him, but he declined, saying that a man only got blood and dirt on him for such work. Afterward Schaffer's son induced Linkner to help him lift up the hog. Anybody was likely to get blood on him in handling a hog. Witness got ten dollars from the prisoner, but he could not identify either of the pocket books as the one from which the money was taken.

This was the only material testimony for the defense, which was then closed.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., then made the opening argument for the Commonwealth, at the close of which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Winteringer vs. Rohrcarte, previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

Jacob Schaner vs. Morrall, Pollard *et al.* Suit on trial before Judge Collier.

Nicholas Carr vs. Christian Nusser. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,874 31.

Arthur Roney vs. Coleman & Means. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Bushnell for use vs. Union Refining and Storing Company, previously reported, still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Richardson vs. Allemannia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, previously reported. Jury out.

Pritsch & Ruff vs. Mackin & Friday. Jury out.

Silas L. McCormick, Esq., was, on motion of J. S. Robb, Esq., admitted to practice at the bar of Allegheny county, for the purpose of trying the case of Richardson vs. the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company.

THE through trains from the East on the Pennsylvania Railroad were from two to three hours late yesterday morning. The detention occurred on the New York division, and was said to be caused by the wind storm which prevailed on Monday.

"Chicago Caramels,"

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

There was a fair audience present, last evening, at the second entertainment given at this theater by Emerson's Call Boys' minstrels. Everything on the programme is good, and each song, dance and act seem to fit its full share of laughter or applause. The singing of Russell, Reed, Fredericks, Emerson and Cotton, the songs and dances of Mackin and Wilson, the burlesque operatic performance of Ernest Linden, and the various comic acts in the olio, were all capital.

The troupe appear again this evening.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The audience last evening was much larger than that of Monday, and "Mignon," on its second performance, went through nicely, everyone in the cast understanding her or his business, and doing splendidly. The story of the play may be told in a few words:

Mignon (Miss Mitchell) is the daughter of noble parents, and was stolen when a child by gypsies. Her motherdies of grief, and her father, *Sparati* (Mr. Gotthold), broken-hearted and almost deprived of reason on account of his loss, forsakes his home and wanders from place to place in search of his child. Years pass on, and *Mignon*, unconscious of her high birth, follows the vagrant fortunes of a gypsy tribe, of which she is, in virtue of her graces and beauty, the great attraction. The chief, *Romaine*, (Mr. Bock) who follows the profession of a mountebank, compels *Mignon* to dance and perform in the various towns through which they pass, in order to obtain money, and whenever from fatigue she refuses to do his bidding he threatens to beat her. *Wilhelm* (Mr. William Harris), a young student on his travels, happens on one of these occasions to be a spectator of *Romaine's* ferocity, and to compel the surrender of such ill-treatment he purchases *Mignon* from her cruel master. She, deeply touched by *Wilhelm's* kindness, gradually conceives for him an ardent and irrepressible attachment. He, however, totally unconscious of the affection which his young protege has for him, falls a prey to the fascinations of *Philina*, a young actress (Miss Kate Fleicher), belonging to a troupe of Thespians, on their way to perform at a neighboring castle, where a grand *fete* is to take place, in honor of the arrival of some illustrious prince. Foremost among the guests invited to assist at the festivities is *Philina*, the idol of the hour. *Mignon* watches with silent grief the progress of *Wilhelm's* love for her rival. At length, despondent and unhappy, *Mignon* is about to throw herself into a lake adjoining the castle when suddenly *Sparati* appears. Abandoning her resolve, *Mignon*, little dreaming that it is her father who stands before her, flies to the aged wanderer and implores his counsel and protection. Carried away by the vehemence of her emotion, she prays that happiness may overtake the ungrateful one which her hated rival is. The performance inside the castle now terminates. *Philina* appears, surrounded by a crowd of admirers. Mirth and pleasure supreme when, in a moment, the castle is in flames! The aged Sparati has, half crazed as he is with grief and trouble, lent an ear to her rash impassioned vow, and fired the castle. A scene of terrible confusion ensues; *Mignon* is nowhere to be found. *Wilhelm*, after an eager but fruitless search for her, rushes into the burning building, and, in a few moments, reappears, bearing the helpless girl in his arms. *Sparati*, whom the voice of nature unmasks in *Mignon's* behalf, conveys her to his manorial residence on the borders of an Italian lake, where we next meet with her, and where she lies overtaken by a dangerous illness. *Wilhelm*, who has meanwhile assisted *Sparati* in transporting *Mignon* to the home from which the unhappy parent had so long been absent, has discovered, from the broken sentences which have escaped *Mignon* during the crisis of her illness, the secret of her affection for him. Through the medium of a crucifix worn by *Mignon* when a little child, as well as by her heartfelt utterance of the words of prayer which her parents had taught her in her infancy, the entranced *Sparati* discovers, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that *Mignon* is his long lost child. Blessed by the discovery of her parent, and enraptured by *Wilhelm's* fervent though long delayed avowal of his love for her, *Mignon* banishes forever from her memory the recollection of the troubled past.

"Mignon" will be given at the matinee this afternoon, and again to-night.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE job printing department of S. Reed Johnston was sold yesterday at auction for $7,150.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet at 3:30 this afternoon.

THE aggregate losses by fire during the year 1876 will exceed that of 1875, in Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HESSENGER, for pulling his wife's hair, got ninety days in the Workhouse at the hands of Mayor Phillips.

JAMES WRIGHT was Workhoused for thirty days by Mayor Phillips yesterday. His offense was chronic drunkenness.

JOHN MILLER was up before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning on his own confession of vagrancy. He was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days.

THOMAS ANDREWS, charged with assaulting and battering James Gough, was held for trial yesterday by Alderman Smith, of Allegheny.

ON Sunday evening about seven o'clock, a sneak thief stole two overcoats from the hallway of Mr. Black's residence, No. 216 Locust street, Allegheny.

THREE new cases of smallpox were reported by the Allegheny Health Officer yesterday. One of these, a No. 3 Chest nut street, was removed to the hospital at Claremont.

JANE BROWN has instituted suit before Alderman Edgar, against Simeon Bell for $5,000 damages, alleging that the latter has purloined a wash bowl valued at $1 50. Warrant issued.

BY the accidental discharge of a revolver which Wm. Scott, of Allegheny, was carelessly handling Monday, a bullet was sent through the left hand of Mr. S., inflicting a painful wound.

CHAPLAIN MCCABE will lecture this evening at the Fifth avenue M. E. Church on "The Inside of Life in Libby Prison." He will sing some songs in his inimitable style at the close.

A YOUNG match peddler named Breisendorfer was arrested in Allegheny last evening on the charge of stealing a set of false teeth from Jacob Wallace. He was locked up to await a hearing before Mayor Phillips.

JOSEPH BAKER is accused before Alderman J. L. Smith of the Union offense of beating and abusing a woman—Priscilla Barnes—with two discolored optics, and her body, black and blue, makes the complaint.

THERE is enough candy just now lying loose in the show windows of confectionary stores to furnish every child in the city with a few yards of stomach-ache for thirteen hours. And yet Christmas comes but once a year.

THE little boy Kesselmyer, who was arrested in Allegheny for stealing a shovel, was discharged yesterday by Mayor Phillips, the father of the accused promising to look after the lad and endeavor to make a better boy of him.

JACOB LEHRMAN, a witness in the trial of Linkner for murder, was before Mayor Phillips yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. In order that the accused might appear at the trial, the Mayor discharged him with a reprimand.

JOSEPH BRADLEY was attacked by a dog on West Diamond street, Allegheny, Monday night, and one of his hands was badly torn by the brute. Dr. B. B. Smith, who happened to be near at the time, dressed the injured member.

The attending physician, Dr. Allen, of Millvale, says the conductor who was knocked down and trodden upon by a horse at the car stables, in Lawrenceville, is not seriously hurt and will be able to resume the duties of his position in a couple of days.

ANDREW PATTERSON, a former citizen of Washington county, this State, but for some years a resident of Fairfield county, Ohio, was frozen to death on the night of the 8th instant. His remains were brought to his old home, near Hillsboro, for interment.

A BRAKEMAN on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, named Williams, had one of his hands crushed yesterday, being caught between the bumpers of freight cars. At the time of the accident a train was being made up near the Eighteenth street, South Side, station.

CAPTAIN J. G. MCADAMS, of the Second United States Cavalry, has been appointed recruiting officer at this station, and has gone to Washington on leave. Captain McAdams was one of the original Ellsworth Zouaves of Chicago.

MORGANS, HEMPHILL & Co., are constructing for the Edgar Thomson Steel Works a shear that will weigh thirty-five tons. It is double acting; one end is to cut hot steel ingots and the other to cut old steel rails. This firm have also just completed two large blast engines for a firm in Southern Tennessee.

CAPT. S. S. BROWN, the well known coal operator, and Mr. Will S. Brown, of Saltsburgh, have returned home after a very successful hunt in the Allegheny Mountains, some miles east of Uniontown. They succeeded in bagging six pheasants, 130 quail, thirteen rabbits, and killed a fine young buck about two years old.

A DISPATCH from New Castle, Pa., yesterday, says: Captain John Young, an esteemed and respected merchant and citizen, chief of the fire department, and a prominent member of the Masonic order, died of typhoid fever, at 1 o'clock this morning, after an illness of eight weeks. Deceased was formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, and was connected with the Duquesne Greys.

Mrs. Franger, of the East End, was out riding in her sleigh Monday evening, when, in turning a corner to go down Hiland ave. nue, she and the driver were thrown out. The lady received several bruises and a deep gash on the face, but was not seriously injured. The driver escaped with a scratch on his foot. The horse was found in his stall in the stable, quietly eating his hay, having run in there and pulled himself free from the sleigh at the stable door.

JOHN JACKSON entered bail yesterday before Alderman Bartley, of the Twelfth ward, for a hearing on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by George Seitz. It seems that Seitz returned a pair of boots to Jackson, who is a shoemaker on Thirty-third street, telling him they would not fit. A quarrel ensued, during which the accused seized a knife and inflicted a severe gash in the arm of the prosecutor.

Relieving the Needy Poor.

During November, 1876, the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny relieved 188 families, distributed 3,625 bushels of coal, 362 barrels flour, 11 pounds coffee, 17 12 pounds tea, 9 pounds sugar, 3 pounds rice, 8 quarts molasses, 3½ pecks potatoes, 2 quarts beans, four pecks corn meal, 1 pound soap, 3 mackerel, 1 pound soda biscuit, 1 loaf bread, 315 yards flannel, 74½ yards muslin, 100 yards calico, 10 yards canton flannel, 38½ yards dress goods, 20½ yards jeans, 13 pairs shoes, 1 blanket, 2 hats, 2 new garments, 29 partly worn garments. Donations received were: From Miss M. A. Robinson, 500 bushels coal; Mr. James Robinson, 500 bushels coal; Mr. Hays, 2 boxes boots, shoes, mittens, &c.; Mrs. Hays, 12 good secondhand garments, 5 pounds coffee, 5 pounds sugar, half bushel potatoes; 45 pounds flour, 1 quart syrup, 3 mackerel, 1 pound soda biscuit, half pound tea. For all these the society thanks the givers in the name of the poor.

Masonic Elections.

At a stated meeting of the Masonic Lodge, held in Bellevue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term, commencing St. John's day next; Wm. J. Hammond, W. M.; J. J. McCormick, T.W.; M. Hunnings, J. W.; M. J. Caughey, Treasurer; Robert Miller, Secretary.

At a meeting of Oakland Lodge No. 351, held last Monday evening, the following officers were elected: James T. Fawcett, W. M.; A. D. McKee, S. W.; A. G. Hartry, J. W.; Charles T. Wells, Treasurer, and M. L. Miller, Secretary, to serve for the ensuing year.

Milnor Lodge, No. 287, held an election last evening, with the following result: W. M., A. D. Armstrong; S. W., A. Wallace; J. W., W. Beckett; Secretary, G. C. Shidle; Treasurer, James Herdman. Mr. Shidle has discharged the duties of the office of Secretary of Milnor Lodge for nineteen years.

New Chromos

never before shown in this city just out. Very handsome, very attractive, and prices low. S. BOYD & Co.,

MW 66 Fifth avenue.

"Squibs and Sketches"

of the Smoky City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! BRIDAL GIFTS!!

Birthday Presents!!!

Recollect that in making your selections for the Holidays that Emanuel DeRoy, in the *Gazette* building, displays the finest assortment of Jewelry in the two cities. Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Watches are only $15, $16, $17 and $18. Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, 153, *Gazette* building. 153. No branch stores.

A Select Stock

of specacles and eyeglasses in gold frames; also, an elegant assortment of opera glasses. Prices greatly reduced at Kornblum's, the optician, 84 Fifth avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield Street.

Persons in search of winter clothing will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the large stock of fashionable goods there displayed. The stock embraces all the latest styles of the season, and in point of workmanship and stylish cut, cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. All goods are sold at uniformly low prices, and by the motto of the house is *"one price only,"* hence all persons are served in a fair and equitable manner when dealing with this firm. ws

All Newsdealers

sell "Squibs and Sketches."

The Handsome Articles

in Ja-si-po-ri ware, at Clarke's Book Store, are very ornamental in style and finish, and are in great demand.

MAHAN'S LATEST INVENTION.

Another Great Improvement in Photography.

Mr. Mahan, the photographer, whose fine establishment is located at No. 43 Fifth avenue, who has long been distinguished for "new departure